

BS 100-35267

"have been denied this right since Reconstruction. And, fully as important, the program deepens an awareness of the meaning of first class citizenship, develops a community of action, and creates mutual trust and support among people who too often have been suspicious and divided by fear."

JOANNE EUBANKS

[REDACTED] on November 1, 1967, advised that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) National Convention was held on October 26-29, 1967, and that JOANNE EUBANKS was in attendance.

The SWP is an organization which has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

B. OFFICERS

CARVER "CHICO" NEBLETT

On June 26, 1967, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that during a rally held at Franklin Field, Dorchester, Mass., on June 25, 1967, CARVER "CHICO" NEBLETT publicly identified himself as the Secretary of the Boston Chapter of SNCC.

[REDACTED]

On October 12, 1967, [REDACTED] Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill., advised that her records revealed that CARVER "CHICO" NEBLETT was born June 14, 1943, at Franklin, Ky., and entered this school during September 1961, but withdrew without completing any courses.

[REDACTED]

The October 20, 1967, issue of "Student Times", a weekly newspaper published at Boston, Mass., carried an article concerning the appearance of NEBLETT, head of SNCC in Massachusetts, before the Human Relations Club at Boston State College. According to the article, NEBLETT in his talk called on the black community to control its own destiny and liberate itself from the ghetto. He asked black power students to return to the black community and offer their academic knowledge. He stated in part as follows:

"No one gets excited when the Ku Klux Klan burns or kills, but just let a Negro pick up a gun. Is it an admission of guilt? Do I have a reason to shoot? If not, why should I want to retaliate."

On June 28, 1967, [REDACTED] advised that a demonstration against the war in Vietnam in the form of a rally and parade, which formed in the south end of Boston and paraded through the Roxbury section of Boston, was held and NEBLETT spoke at Franklin Park, Roxbury, Mass., and identified himself as the New England Director of SNCC.

[REDACTED] advised that NEBLETT was one of a group arrested for conducting a sit-in demonstration at the Welfare Building, 515 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Mass., which was sponsored by Mothers for Adequate Welfare. This sit-in demonstration precipitated a riot that lasted for three days.

NEBLETT was arrested on June 2, 1967, the first day of the riot and charged with trespassing, assault and battery.

BS 100-35267

WILLIAM LEE, JR.

[REDACTED] on December 5, 1967, advised that WILLIAM LEE, JR., is a Field Secretary for SNCC and resides in the Boston, Mass., area.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised on August 8, 1967, that on this date WILLIAM LEE, JR., spoke at a rally at Boston University, Boston, Mass., which was sponsored by the Boston University Student Mobilization Committee. During his speech, LEE, JR., spoke about black power and about President Johnson in cbscene terms.

C. FUNDS

BS 100-35267

[REDACTED] on March 2, 1967, furnished a leaflet, captioned "SNCC Defense Fund Appeal", which was distributed locally by the Boston Chapter of SNCC and Afro-Americans Against the War in Vietnam. The leaflet appealed for a contribution of money to assist in freeing members of SNCC who had been arrested for various violations.

The leaflet stated that a contribution would help release these individuals for more activity against the draft and the war in Vietnam.

III. ACTIVITY

The "Bay State Banner", a weekly Boston, Mass., newspaper, on April 21, 1967, carried an article captioned, "Afros Show Films for SNCC", which stated that a premier film showing was to be sponsored by the Harvard Radcliffe Association of African and Afro-Americans for the benefit of SNCC.

The films to be shown were as follows:

1. "I Witness: North Vietnam"
2. "Good Times, Wonderful Times".

These films were scheduled to be shown at the Lowell Lecture Hall, Harvard University, on April 28, 1967, at 8:00 p.m.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on March 17, 1967, advised that SNCC and the Afro-Americans Against the War in Vietnam on February 25, 1967, met in the Northampton MBTA Station, Boston, Mass., for a funeral march through Roxbury, ending up at Grove Hall, Roxbury, Mass., and which was held to protest the war in Vietnam.

The leaders of the march were dressed in black and carried a coffin dressed in black.

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JOANNE KUBANKS and JACKIE GUILDERSON helped to carry the coffin.

ROBERT KUBANKS was also marching near the coffin.

JACKIE GUILDERSON

[redacted] during January 1965 made available the New England Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) regional mailing list, which indicated the name of JACKIE GUILDERSON, 99 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

A characterization of SDS appears in the Appendix.

"The Worker", an East Coast communist newspaper, on March 12, 1967, carried an article captioned "March in Boston", which described the funeral march through Roxbury, Mass., described above. This article stated that the march was being held to oppose the war in Vietnam and for the black men who died in Vietnam while their people suffer oppression in this country. According to the article, the marchers chanted, "Fight in Roxbury, not in Vietnam."

[redacted] on March 28, 1967, furnished a leaflet captioned "Three Years on the Georgia Chain Gang". This leaflet stated that an all white jury for JOHNNY WILSON, a 19 year old SNCC worker, had sentenced WILSON to three years on the Georgia chain gang.

The leaflet stated that the case stemmed from demonstrations held on August 17, 1966, outside the induction center in Atlanta, in which twelve SNCC workers were peacefully picketing to protest induction of black men into the U. S. Armed Forces and their being sent to Vietnam. Following an incident between some demonstrators and Atlanta Police, the leaflet stated, that WILSON and eleven other demonstrators were arrested on city charges, convicted on various misdemeanors, and were sentenced to terms in the Atlanta City Stockade ranging from 30 to 120 days.

According to the leaflet, WILSON, captain of the picket line, was additionally charged with insurrection, for which the penalty is death.

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The prisoners, including WILSON, filed charges against the City of Atlanta and they were freed.

The leaflet stated that on February 1, 1967, WILSON stood trial on two state charges of assault and battery and two state charges of "opprobrious" language, and as a result of this trial, WILSON was convicted and sentenced to three years on the Georgia chain gang.

The leaflet solicited readers to contribute to the defense fund of WILSON and his friends and was distributed in the Boston area.

[REDACTED] on February 1, 1967, furnished a copy of the "NCC News", which identified itself as a report on NCC projects. On page 3 of this newsletter, an article captioned "Black History - New England Slave Trade" was carried and consisted of a history of New England people engaging in slave trade.

This newsletter carried an item concerning the arrest of two school children in Roxbury, Mass., for assault and battery on a teacher, and who were subsequently found guilty. The item asked, "When will black people control their own schools?"

On the reverse side of this newsletter were articles captioned "They Mess With Us Here" and "They Mess With Us in Vietnam".

The first article stated that schools are still controlled by the racist Mrs. LOUISE HICKS, a member of the Boston City School Council. It also stated that unemployment among black workers is twice that of whites, even though most of the young black men are forcibly employed in Vietnam.

In addition, it states taxes are going up to pay for the war, and that prices on food soar upward while black children go hungry.

It was pointed out that urban renewal projects force people moving from one dump fire trap to another while

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police go wild bumping black heads and shooting young black men on "suspicion".

Finally, this article stated that racism and discrimination rule the country from city hall to the White House.

The second article stated that young black men, the cream of the crop of the Negro race, were dying by the thousands for so-called freedom in Vietnam when they have no freedom at home. It stated that more than thirty percent of the troops on the front lines in Vietnam are black troops.

According to this article, black troops on leave in Vietnam are discriminated against in bars, restaurants, etc., just like they are in the South in this country.

According to the article, black troops are forced to kill Vietnamese women and children while their own women and children are bombed, burned, and beaten in the United States.

[REDACTED] on December 6, 1967, furnished a leaflet captioned "Black Power Revolution in Art", which stated that an exhibition of black power in art would be held at the Emerson Gallery, Arlington Street Church, 355 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., on December 4-22, 1967. One of the sponsors of this exhibition was listed as being SNCC.

Some of the art pictures listed to be shown are as follows:

"Ain't Got No Job"

"Black Power Woman"

"Bleeding Christ"

"Vietnam Widow"

"Memories of JFK"

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"Angry Black Artist"

"Say It, Stokely!"

"What Difference is There For Me, Ma'at?"

"Roxbury Rebellion"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS 100-35267

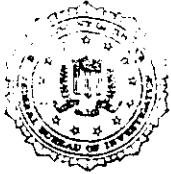
APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965 SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-39207

Boston, Massachusetts

December 6, 1967

TITLE : COMMUNIST INFLUENCE ON
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY -

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] dated and captioned
as above at Boston,
Massachusetts.

All sources (except any listed below) when identified
are concealed in referenced communication have
furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
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its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <u>boston</u>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <u>Atlanta</u>	DATE <u>3/14/68</u>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <u>1/27 - 3/6/68</u>
TITLE OF CASE <u>1 STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)</u>		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED <u>1c</u>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <u>IS - SNCC</u>	

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] 12/8/67, Boston. *(Rn4)* **REC**

- P* -

LEADS

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

1. I follow and report the activities of the Boston Chapter
of the SNCC.

(Signature) Pending over one year Yes No; Pending prosecution over six months Yes No

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

6. Boston (100-439190) (RM)
7. Del., Westover AFB, Mass. (RM)
8. Mich MI Group, Boston (RM)
9. Atlanta (RM)
10. Atlanta (100-6488) (RM)
11. Boston (100-35267)

100-439190-5-2114 MAR 18 1968

Notations

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	RAD, ISD, CRD, FDIU, ACSI, CSI
Report	SLC, SIC, U.
Date	3/15/68
How Fwd	RIS
APR 11 1968	

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BS 100-35267

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

Instant Report, Page 1

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Instant Report, Page 2

THE JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

1. *Leucosia* *leucosia* (L.) *leucosia* (L.) *leucosia* (L.)

1000 JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

大

100-35267-161

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is being classified "Confidential" since the information furnished by [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] could logically result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

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COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Westover AFB, Mass. (RM)
 1 - 108th MI Group, Boston (RM)
 1 - NISO, Boston (RM)

Report of: [REDACTED]**Office:** Boston, Massachusetts**Date:** 3/14/68**Field Office File #:** 100-35267**Bureau File #:** 100-439190

Title: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
 (SNCC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

[REDACTED]

- P* -

DETAILS:**1. ORGANIZATION****A. Headquarters**

On February 5, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SNCC 1
 Excluded from automatic
 downgrading and
 declassification

headquarters had moved from 177 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts, and are now located at 255 Dudley St., Roxbury. This is a store front location known as United Militant Headquarters. In addition to Boston SNCC this location houses the Afro-Americans Against the War in Vietnam, which is a militant Negro group opposing United States Policy in the Vietnam war, and in particular Negro participation in that war. It is also the office of Rebellion News, a militant Negro newspaper published monthly in the Roxbury-Dorchester area of Boston. WPS

5. Officers

On June 26, 1967

advised
met at a rally held at Franklin Park, Dorchester, Massachusetts, on June 25, 1967. CARVER "CHICO" NEBLETT publicly identified himself as Secretary of the Boston Chapter of SNCC.

On March 5, 1966, [REDACTED] advised that WILLIAM LEE had identified himself in the past as a Field Secretary for SNCC in the Boston area.

On August 3, 1967,

advised that on that date WILLIAM LEE spoke at a rally at Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, sponsored by the Boston University Student Mobilization Committee. During his speech LEE spoke about Black Power and about President JOHNSON using obscene terms.

BS 100-35367

On January 27, 1968, [redacted] advised that CHARLES TURNER has been acting as the person in authority in behalf of Boston SNCC in the absence of CARVER NEBLETT. [redacted] bases this statement on the fact that TURNER has chaired two meetings organized by SNCC at the Roxbury YMCA on January 15 and 25, 1968, which meetings were held for the purpose of attempting to form a United Front made up of representatives of all Negro organizations in the Greater Boston area.

The January 11, 1968 edition of the Bay State Banner, a weekly newspaper published in Roxbury, Massachusetts, carried an article written by CHARLES TURNER which identified him as Temporary Chairman of an organizing committee for a "United Front." The article stated that the idea of a United Front was suggested by STOKELY CARMICHAEL during the recent visit of CARMICHAEL to the Roxbury area.

II. ACTIVITY

On January 16, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that an organizational meeting for a proposed United Front was held at the YMCA on Warren St., Roxbury, on January 15, 1968. Various representatives of Negro organizations were present by invitation. The purpose of the meeting was to consider a proposal to form a new organization which would be known as "United Front." [REDACTED] stated that CHARLES TURNER, who appeared to be representing SNCC, acted as the leader of the meeting.

TURNER told the meeting that the idea of a United Front was introduced by STOKELY CARMICHAEL when he had been in Roxbury approximately a month before. CARMICHAEL's desire was to organize a United Front in each major city which would consist of a representative from every Negro organization. Once these United Fronts are formed a National United Front will be formed made up of representatives of the individual United Fronts. In this way a combine of black power will be built up which would be used to support programs for black people.

[REDACTED] stated that the United Front proposal was received rather coldly by the members of the audience.

On January 27, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that a second meeting was held at the YMCA in Roxbury on January 25, 1967 in an effort to organize the United Front. The meeting was late in starting and, in fact, did not start until CHARLES TURNER appeared to act as Chairman. Later in the evening STOKELY CARMICHAEL appeared and spoke to the group telling them that the purpose behind the proposed United Front organization was to organize all phases of Negro life - doctors should be organized, lawyers and even school children. He said the United Front would serve as an umbrella for the militant Negroes. He warned that the law would move on the militant Negroes unless they were backed by all organizations. [REDACTED] stated that once again the representatives from the organizations were not impressed by the idea.

[REDACTED] advised on February 19, 1967 that a third meeting was held at the Roxbury YMCA on February 7, 1968 in an effort to organize a United Front. CHARLES TURNER acted as Chairman of the meeting and represented Boston SNCC. [REDACTED] stated that the meeting got nowhere since every argument used by CHARLES TURNER in favor of forming a United Front was vigorously answered by KENNETH GUSCOTT, President of the Boston Branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

III. MISCELLANEOUS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On March 5, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that CARVER NEBLETT had not been seen in the Roxbury area by him during the months of January and February, 1968. He stated that on March 3, 1968, he observed CARVER NEBLETT riding in an automobile in the Roxbury section of Boston.

[REDACTED]

The Aframerican News Service is published to serve the needs of the black community and to help build a nationwide communications network of all "involved in the struggle of the black community."

APPENDIX

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

A pamphlet distributed by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) captioned, "SNCC: Structure and Leadership," states in part as follows:

"The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is not a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements.

"The Coordinating Committee itself consists of representatives of protest groups which meet regularly to formulate strategy. The Committee elects an executive committee, which is responsible for employing staff and overseeing the general program."

"SNCC workers have organized and guided local protest movements which are never identified as SNCC projects. This is part of its program of developing, building, and strengthening indigenous leadership.

"This program has captured the imagination of students all over the country, and today more than 150 SNCC field secretaries are symbols of courage and dedication as they undertake the often tedious and tiring, and always dangerous work, in the most difficult areas of the South..."

The December 3, 1964, issue of "The Atlanta Journal," a daily newspaper issued in Atlanta, Georgia, contained an article by Columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak captioned, "Civil Rights: The Danger Ahead," which stated in part as follows:

"THE FIRST authentic revolutionary student movement in U. S. history is now trying to take over leadership of the Negro fight for equality."

The above article continued stating, "This new leadership, headed by young activists like James Foreman and

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SNCC (CONTINUED)

2.

John Lewis of the SNCC, is now identifying himself with the leadership of the emerging new nations of Africa and other underdeveloped parts of the world."

This article also stated, "In September half a dozen left-wing activists, including Lewis, Foreman and Robert Moses, the on-the-scene leader in Mississippi, went to Guinea as guests of President Sekou Toure. The State Department knew they were going, but was completely by-passed, and got no report despite two long sessions between the Negro leaders and President Sekou Toure himself. What worries responsible leaders of the civil rights movement is that SNCC will put into practice the revolutionary techniques of these emerging countries."

The above article stated further, "Whether and to what extent these new activists are Communist-infiltrated isn't wholly known. But it's significant that Moses was a speaker last week in New York at the annual dinner of the National Guardian, a publication widely regarded as the most flamboyant exponent of the Chinese Communist line in this country."

The April 4, 1965, issue of "The Washington Post," a daily newspaper issued in Washington, D. C., contained an article by Columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak captioned, "Inside Report - A Long Look at SNCC," which stated as follows:

"THE PRESENCE OF Communist elements within the operations of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is not really a case of diabolical Red infiltration. In the civil rights battle, SNCC simply has left the door open to all who want to enter.

"It would be a miracle if Communists had not attached themselves to SNCC. Instead, SNCC leaders make no secret of their refusal to bar Communists.

SNCC (Continued)

3.

"And because SNCC is the inspiration for so many idealistic young collegians, this refusal to recognize the danger of Communist infiltration is tragic. By providing ammunition to the segregationists, it poses a long-range threat to the civil rights movement itself (as Communists almost wrecked U. S. labor a generation ago).

"EVER SINCE we first wrote of this danger, in August, 1963, we have been denounced by angry SNCC defenders challenging us to cite evidence. We do so now, but with these two caveats:

"First, extreme radicalism in SNCC is by no means solely or even principally due to Communist influences (for example, black racism is rising inside SNCC). Second, only an infinitesimal fraction of SNCC workers have Communist ties.

"But an infinitesimal fraction can be quite influential. Consider the fact that SNCC's legal arm, particularly in Mississippi voter registration, is virtually the same as the National Lawyers Guild, long-time follower of the Communist line. It was this legal advice that helped propel the Mississippi Freedom Party (a subsidiary of SNCC) to extremist positions at the 1964 Democratic Convention.

"Two Lawyers Guild members active in SNCC projects--Morton Stavis and Arthur Kinoy--are illustrative of many.

"Both have specialized in Communist clients (Kinoy participated in the defense of atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg). Both

SNCC (Continued)

4

have belonged to Communist fronts (Stavis took the Fifth Amendment before Congress in regard to Communist Party membership). Both have been attorneys for the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (the notorious UE expelled from the CIO in 1950 because of Communist domination).

"MOREOVER, there is a clear connection between SNCC, the UE, and an ultraleftist publication called the National Guardian (which currently spews out the Chinese Communist line).

"Copies of the National Guardian are standard equipment at SNCC field offices. SNCC leaders have signed testimonials praising the Guardian. The Guardian's general manager is Russell Nixon, formerly of the UE. At the UE national convention last September, the 'potentiality' of allaying 'labor' and civil rights was discussed by Ella J. Baker, a prominent SNCC adviser.

"It was Miss Baker, a veteran leftist, who harangued neophyte Mississippi Negro leaders into refusing a good compromise at the 1964 Democratic Convention. She also helps link SNCC with the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), where she has intimate ties. SCEF, impregnated with pro-Communists, has provided financial and personnel assistance to SNCC.

"MORE OMINOUS are the ties between SNCC and Communist youths groups abroad. A SNCC representative named Reginald Robinson attended the Moscow World Youth Forum last September. SNCC workers plan to attend a Red-sponsored youth rally in Algeria this summer. And SNCC is seeking alliances with young radicals abroad.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SNCC (Continued)

5

"John Lewis, SNCC's national chairman, seems to be no Communist. But he is repeating the error of so many liberals of the past who believed they could use the Communists rather than be used.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

March 14, 1968

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

Reference Report of SA [redacted]
dated and captioned as above
at Boston, Massachusetts.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished
reliable information in the past.

Enclosed are recommendations now
in property of the
FBI and its
agents for your

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <u>BOSTON</u>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <u>BOSTON</u>	DATE <u>7/22/68</u>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <u>3/26/68 - 7/2/68</u>
TITLE OF CASE <u>STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)</u>		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY <u>mac</u>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <u>IS - SNCC</u>	

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 3/14/68 at Boston.

- P -

LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will follow and report activities of the Boston Chapter of SNCC.

*F. B. I.
Boston
R. A. [Signature]*

7-12, 3/13/68,
THE FUTARI, SUBMIT 11 COPIES
SNCC REPORTS. PTR/14ef

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED <u>None</u>					ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
NON-AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
						PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

PROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
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PIES MADE:

6-Bureau (100-439190) (RM)
1-OSI, Westover AFB, Mass. (RM)
1-108th MI Group, Boston (RM)
1-NISO, Boston (RM)
2-Atlanta (100-6488) (RM)
2-Boston (100-35267)

100-439190-5-27
15 JUL 25 1968

REC-8

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RACIAL SEC'TY

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Ency	FD-3501, CRD, CRIM, FSD			
Next Recd.	SS	ACSF	DSF	
cc Fwd.	1/5/68			
cc Fwd.	R/S			
17B/11 30 AUG 0 - 1968				

Notations

2 Xerox copies, front & back

BS 100-35267

Will interview ANDREW CURTIS FAIRE, JR., whose automobile was used by CARVER NEELETT to pick up STOKELY CARMICHAEL at Logan International Airport, East Boston, Massachusetts, on June 28, 1968.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

[REDACTED]

Location

100-35267-207

[REDACTED]

100-37622-104

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is being classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since the information furnished by [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] could legally result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

[REDACTED]

The arrival of STOKELY CARMICHAEL and CARVER NEELETT at Washington National Airport on June 9, 1968, was observed by SAs of the WFO, whose identities are unknown to the Boston Office.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-OSI, WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, MASSACHUSETTS (RM)
1-108th MI GROUP, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS (RM)
1-NISO, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS (RM)

Report of: [REDACTED] Office: Boston, Massachusetts
Date: 7/22/68

Field Office File #: 100-35267 Bureau File #: 100-439190

Title: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

Synopsis:

CARVER G. NEBLETT is reported to be the Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Boston. CHARLES TURNER acts for SNCC in the absence of NEBLETT. STOKELY CARMICHAEL visited Boston on 3/22/68 under the auspices of SNCC and other black organizations. On 4/8/68, at a meeting of the United Front in Boston, a list of demands on the "white power structure" was drafted and NEBLETT demanded guns. NEBLETT, in 5/68, was described as one of three Ministers of Information of the Black Panther Party. On 6/28/68, CARMICHAEL visited Boston and spoke at a United Front meeting. He was met at airport by NEBLETT, among others. One of the reported reasons for CARMICHAEL's visit was to attempt to set up a branch of the Black Panther Party in Boston. If it is formed, NEBLETT will head it.

- P -

Details:

I. ORGANIZATION

A. Headquarters

On June 13, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that the new store front office at 375 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, next door to the office of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), had been reported to him as a new SNCC office.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

B. Officers

On June 5, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that CARVER "CHICO" NEBLETT is the Chairman of SNCC in the Boston area.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

III. FINANCIAL

III. ACTIVITIES

On March 26, 1968, [redacted] advised that on March 22, 1968, a group in Cambridge, Massachusetts, had invited STOKELY CARMICHAEL, MUHAMMED ALI, and OGINGA ODINGA of Kenya, to a Black People's Forum at Boston Technical High School. The subject of the Forum was to be "Black Revolution". Only STOKELY CARMICHAEL showed up and it was explained that the other two scheduled speakers were prevented by unexplained reasons from being present.

JOHN YOUNG of CORE acted as the moderator of the Forum, which actually started about 45 minutes later than its scheduled 6:30 p.m. starting time. Only black people were permitted into the Forum and white members of the press were turned away at the door.

[redacted] stated the first speaker was JOHN WILSON of SNCC who talked about the war in Vietnam and why black people should not be giving their lives there and still be living under a white racist society. He told people if they needed help in resisting the draft to contact SNCC or CORE where they could get the proper advice. Another man in African dress was JAMES FORMAN, who talked about how black people should inform other black people concerning what was going on in the country. He spoke of the possibility of many people being killed this summer and that this might be necessary for the survival of the black race.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL then took the platform and spoke about the self-identity of black people. He spoke of Africa as the mother land and the United States as a country which has raped every other country and taken its worldly goods. He said the white man took everything from Africa, then he took the people. He spoke of the white racist society's educational system being geared to teach black children that the white man is superior.

CARMICHAEL spoke of his travels to other countries and told of how the United States was telling other countries of things in the United States which were not true. He said that people in Africa were under the impression that Mississippi had sent some black people to the Democratic National Convention in 1964. He discussed how white people were just fooling black people with voting rights, etc. He stated that things were still geared to the white man's advantage.

CARMICHAEL indicated no African country but one had won their independence through violence and this is why

one never hears any African nation speaking out against United States policies in the United Nations. He said they were still under the domination of their former slave masters. He indicated the only way for the black people in the United States to gain their independence is to fight for it.

CARMICHAEL then read a letter from H. RAP BROWN, written in prison, entitled "No Slave Should Die a Natural Death". People were then asked to contribute money to aid in RAP BROWN's defense.

After the Forum was finished, CARMICHAEL was seen at 116 Homestead Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts (the residence address of CARVER NEBLETT). CARMICHAEL was to meet some youths of the community the next day, but [redacted] did not know where the meeting was held or what took place.

On April 9, 1968, [redacted] advised that on the evening of April 8, 1968, a meeting of the United Front was held in Roxbury. Representatives of some of the groups making up the United Front were present, including KENNETH GUSCOTT of the National Association of Colored People (NAACP), JOHN YOUNG of CORE, and CARVER NEBLETT of SNCC. A list of demands on the "white power structure" was drafted and a very militant discussion was had. CARVER NEBLETT, according to [redacted] demanded guns.

The United Front is made up of representatives of local Negro organizations for the purpose of unifying Black Power. It was suggested by STOKELY CARMICHAEL during a visit to Boston, according to the January 11, 1968 edition of the Bay State Banner, a weekly newspaper published in Roxbury, Massachusetts, which carried an article written by CHARLES TURNER, who identified himself as Temporary Chairman of an organizing committee for a "United Front".

On May 31, 1968, [redacted] advised that on May 30, 1968, a closed meeting of the Black Panther Party (BPP) was held at Richmond, California. Approximately 150 individuals, all Negro males and all purportedly members of the BPP, were present. [redacted] stated that prior to entering the premises where this meeting was held, all participants were required to support the fact they were BPP members.

The source stated that BOBBY SEALE, Minister of Information, BPP, was the main speaker and he outlined the organizational structure of the BPP. Included among the officers of the BPP were STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Prime Minister;

H. RAP BROWN, Minister of Black Justice; and CHICO NEBLETT, one of three Ministers of Justice. The source also advised that the officers named by SEALE are considered as the Central Committee and only the Central Committee can give orders to move into any particular area before attack.

A characterization of the BPP is appended to this report.

[REDACTED]

STOKELY CARMICHAEL visited HUEY NEWTON in the jail shortly after 1:00 p.m. on May 31, 1968. CARMICHAEL was accompanied by CARVER NEBLETT and two other individuals. (NEWTON, Minister of Defense for the BPP, was in jail awaiting trial for the murder of an Oakland, California policeman.)

On June 4, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that in his judgment, Boston SNCC is relatively unimportant among civil rights groups in Boston. If it has any importance it is certainly not outwardly apparent and must be behind the scenes.

The same is true of SNCC's Chairman for Boston, "LNU." NEBLETT [REDACTED] sees him occasionally in the Roxbury area but he never seems to be associating with known militant figures. He does not appear to work, but dresses very well and must have some source of income. NEBLETT does not impress this source as having leadership qualities and in his public appearances, has borrowed from the speeches of H. RAP BROWN and STOKELY CARMICHAEL in words and style of delivery.

[REDACTED] also advised that RENEE NEBLETT, nee CHEATHAM, CHICO's wife, is a young woman who finds fault with everything in the white man's world. If she waits for service in a store a little longer than she believes necessary, she is convinced it is a deliberate affront because of the color of her skin.

[REDACTED] also stated that the situation in Roxbury is apparently on an even keel. There appears to be no aggravated racial tension and no planned militant action by SNCC of which is aware.

On June 9, 1968, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, accompanied by CARVER NEBLETT and one other individual, was observed by Agents of the FBI to arrive at National Airport, Washington, D.C., on a flight from Detroit, Michigan.

On June 19, 1968, [redacted] advised that on the evening of June 14, 1968, a meeting of the United Front was held at the Roxbury branch of the YMCA. This meeting was reported to be by invitation only and those invited had been told that STOKELY CARMICHAEL might be present. CARMICHAEL did not show up and very few persons were in attendance. The meeting was chaired by JOHN YOUNG of Boston CORE and the only speakers, other than persons who spoke from the floor, were "CHICO" NEBLETT and CHARLES TURNER of Boston SNCC. The purpose of the meeting, according to NEBLETT, was to organize a branch of the BPP in Roxbury. NEBLETT said the purpose of the BPP was to protect the Negro citizen.

"CHUCK" TURNER spoke in favor of the BPP and pointed out the need existing in the community for such an organization. One of the areas where the BPP could operate is in the Massachusetts Avenue area and in the area from Washington Street to Huntington Avenue, Roxbury, according to NEBLETT and TURNER. They particularly hate the "white hunter", the white man who cruises the area in an automobile for the purpose of picking up a prostitute.

[redacted] stated the meeting started at 7:30 p.m. on June 14, 1968, and not a great deal was accomplished. Much of the evening was spent in bickering on meaningless points. One unidentified Negro present, who appeared to be a black student from Africa, thought the whole meeting was laughable. He remarked to one person, "This group will never accomplish anything. They don't know how to go about it."

[redacted] advised that during the meeting, CARVER NEBLETT was told that the Mafia controls prostitution. NEBLETT was asked if he contemplated taking on the Mafia. NEBLETT evaded answering this. It was also mentioned at the meeting that STOKELY CARMICHAEL would be present in two weeks' time to help organize the Black Panther Party.

[redacted] also advised that BRYANT ROLLINGS of the Urban League, stated that CHICO NEBLETT and Boston SNCC exert very little influence in Roxbury and that no one actually listens to SNCC unless SNCC is in agreement with the other groups making up the community.

On June 25, 1968 [redacted] advised his office had obtained a copy of a handbill advertising

a United Front meeting which set forth the following data:

"United Front Meeting. Date: June 28, 1968; Time: 7:30 P.M. Place: Roxbury YMCA. Agenda: To be announced at the meeting; there will be opportunity for groups to add new items to the agenda. Barring an emergency, STOKELY CARMICHAEL has given his word to be at the meeting to discuss the progress of the United Front in Washington."

[REDACTED] stated also that an attachment to the handbill stated as follows:

"The United Front has been operating on an informed basis for a number of months; we believe that if the Front is to become effective in Boston we must begin to solidify the structure.

"As a first step toward this end we are requesting that all organizations committed to participation in the Front, complete the enclosed form and either send it to the United Front - 12 Morely Street, Roxbury, Mass., or bring it to the next United Front meeting.

"Co-Chairmen: John Young, Charles Turner".

[REDACTED] stated that CHARLES TURNER resided at 12 Morley Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

The following form was attached, according to [REDACTED]

"Black United Front
Statement of Commitment

"Gentlemen:

"The official policy making body (or authorized officer) of _____ is committed to the creation of a Black _____
Name of Organization _____
United Front in Boston.

"Our commitment is hereby demonstrated by the appointment from this organization of an authorized representative to the United Front this person _____ is authorized to vote _____
Name of Person _____
for our organization on all matters that come before the United Front.

"With this statement of commitment, our organization understands that

"A. Regardless of racial composition of the organization, our official representative to the United Front will be a black person.

"B. All business of the United Front will be on the basis of majority rule.

"President or Official Officer of Organization:

Name of such person

Date: "

On June 28, 1968, STOKELY CARMICHAEL was observed at Logan International Airport, East Boston, Massachusetts, at about 4:30 p.m. by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised on

[REDACTED] July 2, 1968, that he recognized CARMICHAEL, who he has seen on prior occasions at the airport. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised on July 2, 1968, that he had first observed CARMICHAEL in the vicinity of the American Airlines terminal at the airport. CARMICHAEL was accompanied by four Negro males, two of whom were carrying suitcases of some sort and two of whom had no baggage. He described the two without baggage as follows:

No. 1: Negro male, age approximately 35, short and stocky build, moustache, wearing a white sports shirt and dark trousers;

No. 2: Negro male, very tall - approximately 6' 3", "African" style haircut, wearing military fatigues, military boots and a military field jacket.

On July 2, 1968, [REDACTED] identified a photograph of CARVER NEBLETT as the tall Negro who accompanied CARMICHAEL from the airport on June 28, 1968. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he believed that he had seen NEBLETT waiting around the airport at about 2:30 p.m. on June 28, 1968, and noted that most flights on that date were delayed due to inclement weather. CARMICHAEL, accompanied by other Negroes, was observed by [REDACTED] to enter a white Plymouth automobile at the airport. This vehicle bore Massachusetts registration L47-743.

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On June 28, 1968, personnel of the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts, advised that Massachusetts registration L47-743 was listed to ANDREW CURTIS FAIRE, JR., 55 Lawrence Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, for a 1965 white Plymouth sedan.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On June 28, 1968, [REDACTED] Roxbury YMCA, Warren Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, advised that STOKELY CARMICHAEL had entered the YMCA about 8:15 p.m. on that date and was attending a meeting in one of the conference rooms in the YMCA. This meeting was concluded at 10:50 p.m.

On July 1, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that STOKELY CARMICHAEL spoke to a meeting of the United Front at the Roxbury YMCA at 8:15 p.m. on June 28, 1968. CARMICHAEL said it is a necessity that black groups organize to work together instead of being separated and divided as the white man wants. He discussed the fact that the United Front in Boston has \$150,000 to distribute to worthwhile causes.

CARMICHAEL spoke in revolutionary tones when he discussed the subject of curfews being imposed by the white man as a control over blacks. He suggested that the white hippies be utilized to break the curfew. He told the assembled group to tell the hippies that if they want to be black to go out during curfews and "shoot a cop". He said to tell them that black people shoot cops.

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The source also stated that he understands that one of CARMICHAEL's purposes in coming to Boston was to try to help set up a group of the Black Panther Party in Boston. If it comes into existence, CARVER NEBLETT of SNCC will head it.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF-DEFENSE (BPPSD)

A source advised that the Black Panther Party For Self-Defense (BPPSD) was formed by HUEY PERCY NEWTON, Minister of Defense, and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, Chairman, in Oakland, California, in December, 1966, as a militant black nationalist political organization to combat "police brutality" to unite militant black youth, to determine the destiny of black communities, and to educate black people in African history. The political philosophy of the organization was taken from the writings of MAO Tse-tung of Communist China and black militant writers.

The official BPPSD publication "The Black Panther - Black Community News Service" indicates the leadership of the BPPSD advocates the use of gun and guerilla tactics in the violent revolutionary program to end oppression and to oppose the drafting of black men to fight in Vietnam.

A second source advised that in early 1967, SEALE, NEWTON, and their associates carried carbine rifles and holstered pistols in plain view on the streets of Oakland and elsewhere while on "defense patrols."

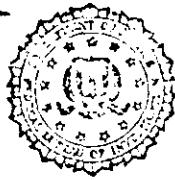
BOBBY GEORGE SEALE was one of the persons arrested by the Sacramento, California Police Department on May 2, 1967, when members of the BPPSD invaded the California State Legislative Assembly in Sacramento while in session, carrying loaded guns to protest restrictions on the carrying of guns.

A Grand Jury of Alameda County, California, Oakland, California, on November 13, 1967, indicted HUEY PERCY NEWTON on charge of murder of an Oakland, California police officer on October 28, 1967, in Oakland, California.

The first source advised that the headquarters office of the BPPSD at 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California, is closed and that no membership meetings have been held since August, 1967.

The November 4, 1967 issue of "The Sun Reporter," a San Francisco, California Negro community newspaper, states that a HUEY PERCY NEWTON defense fund has been established and that the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) through the national offices have pledged their complete and continuous support to the defense of HUEY PERCY NEWTON.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts
July 22, 1968

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

Reference Report of SA [REDACTED]
dated and captioned as above at
Boston.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

REPORTER'S OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DOJ:DOJ	DOJ:DOJ	3/25/86	3/19/86 - 3/25/86
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY	
✓ STRIPEY, RICHARD COMMUNICATING CO. (LAWSON) (SUSO)		✓ STRIPEY, RICHARD COMMUNICATING CO. (LAWSON) (SUSO)	

REVIEWER: Report of SA

Dated 7/22/41 by [signature]

3542

0-7 to BS, etc to HT info/s.

2000-01-02

Pg 1, date 2000
P₂ B delete BST-6

Bus: c is connected

At Boston, Massachusetts

2. Will follow and report activities of the postural
class of 1960.

2. Will review checking accounts listed to find banks in the Boston area.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED CLAIMED TO DATE				ACCOUNT TAKEN	CASE HAS BEEN PENDING OVER ONE YEAR
AMOUNT	PER	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
					PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

• 100-455200 (41) 100-455200 (41)
• 100-455200 (41) 100-455200 (41)
• 100-455200 (41) 100-455200 (41)
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100-7216-1-26

REC-15

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Natalia

SEE R
ADD

AGENCY: ACSI [REDACTED] CST:SEC SER

RECORDED, INDEXED, SERIALIZED, FILED
FEB 22 1968 BY RALPH EDGREN

DATE FORMED: 1-26/68

HOW FIRM: Very

BY: 123 PTB ci

24. Cm. final.

1-9⁺ 9⁴ 0¹
12/69 view min

Mr.
Chittenden

MS 100-35267

INFORMATION:

Identity of Source

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CMIT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Location

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-35267-240

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY 100-177963

[REDACTED]

100-37622-131

100-35191-132 page 6

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is being classified ~~confidential~~ since the information furnished by [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] could logically result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

[REDACTED]

- P -
COVER PAGE

DE 100-36267

Indices of the Boston Office contain no pertinent data concerning individuals listed in records located at Rayneville, Alabama, other than as set forth in the appendix of persons.

Information regarding the use of marijuana has been furnished to the Narcotic Bureau locally.

- C* -
COVER PAGE

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DETAILS:

I. ORGANIZATION

A. Headquarters

On August 19, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) office is located at 375 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts. The source noted that this office now has a typewriter and file cabinet in it. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A characterization of SNCC is contained in the appendix.

B. Officers

On August 28, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that CARVER "CHICO" NEBLETT is the head of SNCC in the Boston area. [REDACTED] further advised that CHARLES TURNER is believed by him to be second in authority of Boston SNCC.

NEBLETT continues to reside at 116 Homestead Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, according to the source and is married to RENEE NEBLETT, nee CHEATHAM.

MRS. CARVER GENE NEBLETT

II. ACTIVITIES

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On July 19, 1968, [redacted] advised that GUIDO ST. LAURENT, a militant Boston Negro and the head of the New England Grass Roots Organization (NEGRO) is an associate of the members of the Boston SNCC. The source stated that members of the Boston area SNCC are for the most part persons who have come from out-of-state in the past several years. The source stated that NEGRO is an organization which is dedicated to assisting black people who live in the ghetto area.

On August 28, 1968, [redacted] advised that members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) hang out at the office of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) at 373 Blue Hill Avenue, and at the office of SNCC at 375 Blue Hill Avenue. This source stated that CARVER NEBLETT is the head of the BPP in the Boston area and holds the rank of captain. This source understands that members of the BPP wear a distinguishing badge on the left side of their vest. They have attended several "Summerthing" productions which were run under the auspices of the City of Boston. The source explained that these productions were for the entertainment of residents of the ghetto areas and other residents of the City of Boston. They consisted of ballet, rock and roll groups, and stage productions. The purpose of the attendance by the BPP members at these affairs was to help keep order during and after these shows. A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix section of this report.

On July 10, 1968, [redacted] advised that there are currently approximately fifty staff members of SNCC throughout the country. These individuals have a voting right when meetings of the staff are called. From these fifty staff members, a fifteen member Central Committee is elected, which committee functions as the policy making organ for the entire SNCC operation. National officers of the SNCC are selected from the fifteen member Central Committee and under recent reorganization of SNCC, they will be composed of ten Deputy Chairmen and a Program Secretary. Included in a list of current staff members furnished by [redacted] was "CHICO" NEBLETT, Boston, Massachusetts.

On August 30, 1968, [redacted] advised that a meeting of the BPP was held on or about August 22, 1968, at the Opportunities Industrialization Center Hall which is located in the old Hibernian Hall on Dudley Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

The source said the BPP group in Boston has grown in size. Its membership is made up almost entirely of members of the Youth Alliance Inc., the Freedom Security Patrol and NEGRO. There appears to be no central office for the BPP according to this source, and the members utilize the CORE and SNCC offices adjacent to each other at 373 and 375 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

On June 17, 1968, [redacted] had advised that the Youth Alliance Inc., is a militant Negro teen-age group whose office is located at 382 Blue Hill Avenue in the Roxbury section of Boston, Massachusetts. Its stated purpose is to prevent Negro school dropouts, assist Negro youths in obtaining jobs and job training and to prevent delinquency and crime among Negro youths. The Freedom Security Patrol was organized to patrol Roxbury and is made up primarily of members of the Youth Alliance Inc. The Freedom Security Patrol patrols Roxbury streets to prevent crime and to assist police in locating potential trouble spots. The Freedom Security Patrol observes police arrests to determine if "police brutality" exists. The Freedom Security Patrol has a communication system which utilizes the Citizens Broadcast Band and which radio system is controlled by the Youth Alliance Inc.

On September 16, 1968, [redacted] advised that the BPP in Boston is composed of fifteen to eighteen members. "CHICO" NEBBIATT is the leader of the BPP in Boston. The Boston branch of the BPP was started by four Negroes who came from California and one of the leaders was one of the four who came from California, known to the source as JERRY (Last Name Unknown). This source has not seen JERRY for over one month, and he does not know if he still is in the Boston area.

[REDACTED] further advised that the BPP uses the Boston SNCC office, at 375 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, as a hang out. He noted that the BPP is very militant in their talk but as far as this source is aware, they have committed no acts of sabotage or violence in the Boston area. The source stated that Boston SNCC and the BPP have become one and the same but both identities are being maintained and the source has heard nothing indicating that they have merged. However, both SNCC and the BPP use the same quarters and "CHICO" NEBLETT is a leader in both and it is hard to distinguish one from the other.

Concerning "CHICO" NEBLETT [REDACTED] advised that NEBLETT is one of those Negroes who trusts no white man and if he consented to be interviewed, the source believes he would give a prepared talk which he keeps for such occasions and would not let any one know what he really thinks or feels. The source stated he personally likes NEBLETT although he is opposed to NEBLETT's way of thinking. He stated that NEBLETT has rather high moral

principles and he noted that on several occasions he has seen girls who have been attracted by NEBLETT'S reputation "throw themselves" at him. It is obvious that NEBLETT could have "had them" but he politely avoided them, taking care not to hurt their feelings. The source noted that NEBLETT drinks but knows his limit and stays within it. Few people, if any, are close to NEBLETT and he keeps his personal business to himself. NEBLETT carries a 22 automatic according to this source who also stated he had seen five or six hand guns in the SNCC or BPP office at 375 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

On September 12, 1968, [redacted] advised that the BPP has been holding its meetings at the Opportunities Industrialization Center, 186 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. Its members "hang around" the Boston SNCC office at 375 Dudley Street, and are also in and out of the Boston CORE office at 373 Dudley Street. The source noted that "CHICO" NEBLETT is the head of the Black Panthers and the source believes that OSCAR EARL, a militant Negro in the Boston area, is also a member. The BPP participated in the Gibson School boycott in Dorchester, Massachusetts according to the source. The source advised that the Gibson School boycott involved a group of black parents who withdrew their children from the Gibson School in the Roxbury section of Boston in an attempt to force the school committee to name a black principal for the school. The children who were taken out of the school, were sent by the parent group to a "liberation school" for classes. The issue as to whether the school committee can prevent the removal of these children is to be heard in the Boston courts.

[redacted] further advised that some members of the BPP stationed themselves in the area of the "liberation school" in an attempt to stop mothers from bringing their children to that school. They told these mothers to send their children to the "liberation school" which was being run by BENJAMIN F. SCOTT, a Negro chemist, whom the parents would like to be named as principal of the Gibson School. [redacted] noted that in his opinion, SCOTT is a fanatic and a psychoneurotic who he considered dangerous. The source stated that many of the children going to the "liberation school" go there because their parents are afraid not to send them.

On August 2, 1968, ROBERT VANCE WALTON and JOHN MICHAEL WALTON were arrested at the residence of JOHNNIE LEE JACKSON,

Box 191
-16- HAKIE J. H. H.

BS 100-35267

Box 191, Hayneville, Alabama as fugitives. They were wanted for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder. They were arrested by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local and state authorities. The residence in which the WALTONS were found was used by STOKELY CARMICHAEL when he visited Lowndes County in March, 1968. The building has, in the past, been referred to as the "Freedom House" and has been used to hold meetings of Black Nationalists and SNCC sympathizers. At the time of the arrest of the WALTONS on August 2, 1968, a search, incidental to arrests, was made of the premises of the "Freedom House".

Among the items seized in the above search were the following:

Item number one - 111 3X5 cards, most of which were dated in 1966, bearing names and addresses of persons, organizations and institutions, with notations as to amounts of money, clothing and books sent from various states in the United States and Canada. The back of one of the cards is stamped "Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee contributions" and "for deposit only, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee contributions".

Item number two - Lists of friends of SNCC in various areas of the United States, including the Boston, Massachusetts area. These lists were typed and undated.

Item number three - One copy of SNCC staff directory, (first draft), undated.

Item number four - Undated, mimeograph, single sheet entitled "SNCC Staff" lists SNCC staff members and their addresses.

Item number five - 12 typed, undated pages containing two and three columns of names and addresses and persons throughout the United States and, in one case, England, which appears to be a mailing list.

The top of these pages contained the typed notation "No Friends of SNCC" (the significance of this caption is not known but it is unlikely, due to the large number of names and wide territorial addresses given, that they are not friends of SNCC).

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Set forth on the following pages are the names of individuals in the New England area which were contained in the above groups of names.

ITEM I

FLORENCE H. LUSCOMB
10 Kirkland Road
Cambridge, Mass.

ZELLNER, DOROTHY
71 Chestnut St., Cam.

14
-15-

ZELLNER, JOHN ROBERT
71 Chesnut St, Cam.

QRRIS, PETER
A 33 Mass Hill
Harvard College
Cambridge, Mass.

C.P.M MEMBER

15
16

EASTCOTT, BARBARA
130 Walker St. C
Cambridge, Mass.
(Radcliff College)

C.P.M.M.B.F.R.-1966

EASTON, BARBARA

130 Walker St.

100 Brainerd St.
Cambridge, Mass.

Cambridge, Mass.
(Radcliffe College)

A vertical stack of ten thick, black, rectangular bars, likely representing redacted text. The bars are arranged in a descending staircase pattern, with each bar being slightly shorter than the one above it. They are set against a white background.

MUTNICK, BARBARA
Boston Univ.
855 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, MA

ITEM III

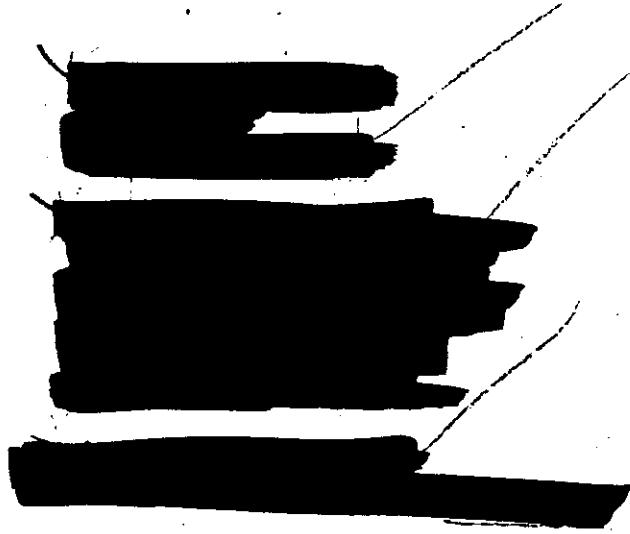
Boston

DOROTHY MILLER ZELLNER+
(Married) Coord. Boston area fund raising .45/wk.

ITEM IV

SNCC Staff

ITEM V



A characterization of some of the individuals listed above is contained in the appendix section of this report.

23-24.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On September 6, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that during a recent temporary stop-over in Atlanta, Georgia of STOKELY CARMICHAEL, CARMICHAEL was accompanied by "CHICO" NEBLETT and NEBLETT's wife and another unidentified individual. The source stated that NEBLETT is no longer associated with SNCC but is believed to be associated with the BPP. This source advised that to his knowledge, NEBLETT has not been in Atlanta, Georgia on behalf of SNCC in the past year or two. However, the source had no proof to substantiate NEBLETT's disassociation with SNCC and current affiliation with the BPP.

The records of the Paschal Motor Motel, 830 Hunter Street, Northwest, Atlanta, Georgia reflect that on August 30, 1968, Mr. and Mrs. CARVER NEBLETT, 116 Homestead Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, were registered in room 419. Upon registering

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at the motel, NEBLETT indicated that he was representing "Black Panther".

It is noted that 116 Homestead Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts is the current residence of Mr. and Mrs. CARVER NEBLETT.

On September 30, 1968, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that "CHICO" NEBLETT continues to operate from an office located at 375 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts. [REDACTED] stated that NEBLETT apparently continues to hold the dual position as head of Boston SNCC and the BPP and there is no clear indication [REDACTED] that SNCC has ceased to operate in the Boston area.

1.6 300-53267

APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

BARBARA EASTON

On June 9, 1966, [REDACTED] advised that the first session of the Communist Party (CP) USA, New England District Convention was held at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, Massachusetts, June 4, 1966 with thirty-seven delegates, plus four visitors, all members of the CP in attendance. Among those present was BARBARA EASTON, who was named to the Credentials Committee.

PETER ORRIS

On September 30, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that as of September 30, 1968, PETER ORRIS was a member of the CP USA, New England District Committee.

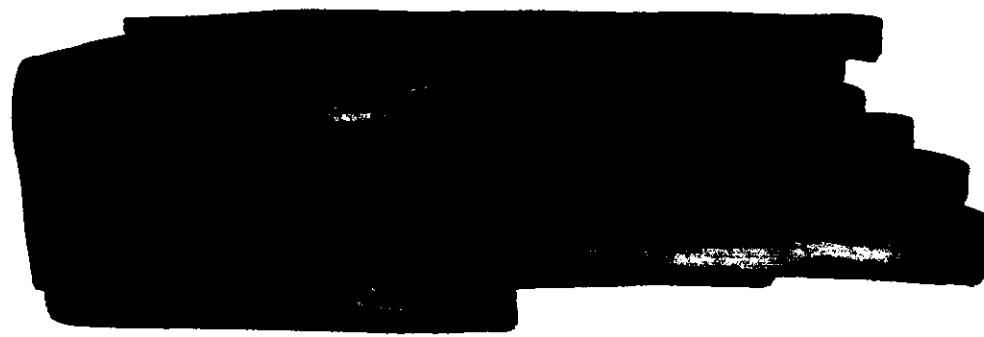
BARBARA MUNICKS

On September 30, 1968, [REDACTED] identified BARBARA MUNICK as a member of the Socialist Workers Party, Boston, Massachusetts.

A characterization of the Socialist Workers Party is contained in the appendix of this report.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FLORENCE LUSCOMB 34



Dorothy ZELLNER
DOTTIE
DOROTHY RACHELLE ZELLNER

On March 5, 1965, DOROTHY RACHELLE ZELLNER advised

CONN
Charlton St.
ABRIGE MASS

[REDACTED] on the occasion of picketing, of the Federal Building, Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts, by SNCC on the same date, that she was co-chairman of SNCC. She said, the picketing was being conducted to register opposition to the conduct of Agents of the State of Alabama in repelling the "Right to Vote March" conducted by Negro marchers in Selma, Alabama on Sunday, March 7, 1968.

MARYMAS
ROBERT ZELLNER John ROBERT ZELLNER

The May 10, 1965, issue of "Aim," self described as the Bulletin of the American Independent Movement and published by the Independent Political Action Committee reveals on page one, in an article captioned, "Robert Zellner: Campaign Manager," that ZELLNER is the manager of the "Cook for Congress Campaign."

ROBERT M. COOK, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, was running for Congress from the 3rd Congressional District. His headquarters, known as the Independent Political Action Committee, were located in Room #3, 241 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

This article reveals that ZELLNER studied sociology in the Graduate School at Brandeis University until November, 1965, when he "returned to the South" to do research on Alabama politics for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It was pointed out that ZELLNER was the first white Field Secretary of SNCC and served as a member of the Executive Board and that he and his wife, "DOTTIE," and daughter, "MARGARET RACHEL," presently reside at New Haven, Connecticut.

ZELLNER

APPENDIX

1.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A source advised on March 13, 1961, that the Socialist Workers Party, Boston, Massachusetts, was formed in the latter part of the 1930s. This source stated that as of July, 1958, this group was the Boston local of the Socialist Workers Party.

A second source stated that as of May 7, 1959, the Socialist Workers Party, Boston, Massachusetts, is the local affiliate of and follows the aims and purposes of the national Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10730.

1.

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

A source advised that the Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPPSD) was formed by HUEY PERCY NEWTON, Minister of Defense, and BOBSEY GEORGE SEALE, Chairman, in December, 1966, as a militant black nationalist political organization to combat "police brutality," to unite militant black youth, and to determine the destiny of black communities. The political philosophy was taken from writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of Communist China and black militant writers.

In March, 1968, the name of the organization was changed to Black Panther Party (BPP).

The official BPP publication, "The Black Panther Party - Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates use of guns and guerrilla tactics in their violent revolutionary program to end oppression of black people.

On February 17, 1968, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Information, announced merger of the BPP and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and bestowed title of Minister of Justice, BPP, upon H. RAP BROWN, Chairman of SNCC.

SNCC is a militant Negro organization which preaches black supremacy.

Headquarters of BPP and Huey P. Newton Defense Fund are located at 4421 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

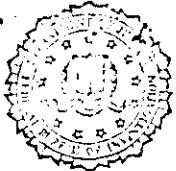
Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus—the capitalistic system of the United States with all its like-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Gerald Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to re-structure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONIn Reply, Please Refer to
File No.Boston, Massachusetts
October 25, 1968Title STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

Reference Report of SA [redacted]
dated and captioned as above at
Boston, Massachusetts.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Student Nonviolent
Coordinating Committee
(SNCC)

Section 5 of 19 Sections

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN ATLANTA	DATE 1/26/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/11/67 - 1/24/68
TYPE OF CASE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY :bmp	
CHARACTER OF CASE IS - SNCC		REC-65 EX-103	

REFERENCES: Bureau airtel to Buffalo, dated 11/22/67. Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 12/18/67, at Atlanta.

- P* -

LEADS

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will continue to follow and report pertinent activities of SNCC, Buffalo, New York

has been pending over one year Pending prosecution over six months

LOVED 1/1/71 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC-16

EX-103

MADE:

- 9 - Bureau (100-43910) (RM)
- 1 - G-2, Syracuse, N.Y. (RM)
- 1 - SAC, New York, N.Y. (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, N.Y. (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6483) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-147963) (RM)
- 1 - Buffalo (157-213)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
cc:	cc:	cc:	cc:
Recd.			
Ind.			
wd.			

Notations

RAC/11/68

SC 157-213

Information

Identity of Source

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Location

157-213-106

instant report,
page 10

157-213-110

Instant report,
page 6 and 7

[REDACTED]

Instant report,
page 6

- 8 -

Cover Page

157-225

157-225 (Continued)

157-225 Identity of Informant Location

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

157-225

157-225 (Continued)

Indicates that the classified "Confidential" information from [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] could reasonably result in the identification of confidential sources of information and/or consider their future utilization.

Indicates that the information below is to be handled as "Confidential" information.

Indicates the briefs placed in a pending inactive file but information concerning the subject organization will be given to the appropriate classification authority.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- 3 -

Downey Page

AB-157-213

3.3.2. *Constitutive and dissipative*

The Board of Directors of the United States
Chamber of Commerce, Chairman, and President of
the Chamber of Commerce of the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - G-2, Syracuse, New York (RM)
1 - NIC, New York, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base,
Rome, New York (RM)

Report of: [REDACTED] Office: Buffalo, New York
Date: 1/26/68

Field Office File #: 157-213 Bureau File #: 100-439190

Title: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

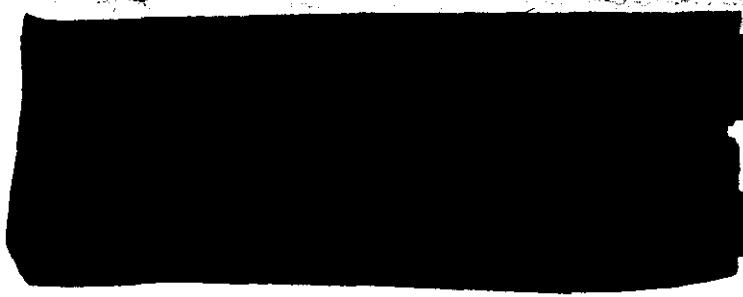
Synopsis: [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

BB 157-213

Synopsis: (continued)



- P* -

Detailer: A. BUFFALO, NEW YORK

I. BASIS

Investigation of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is not intended to concern the legitimate activities of this organization but is aimed at determining any Communist infiltration of SNCC and whether this organization in Buffalo, New York, had an intention of planning or employing violence.

II. ADDRESS OF
ORGANIZATION

[REDACTED] advised on January 8, 1968 that three regular meetings of the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC have been held since its formation in September of 1967 and these meetings were held at the Neighborhood Youth Center, 17 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

It was also advised that the Chapter has no permanent headquarters since the membership is too small to afford one. All future meetings of this chapter will allegedly be held at the above address or at the home of one of the members.

III. MEMBERS
OF SUBJECT

[REDACTED] advised on January 8, 1968, that the Buffalo chapter of SNCC currently has eight members, including their officers, but none are identified as follows:

MEMBER

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

GEORGE WILHARD

BU 157-213

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

SHARON WEST

Exponent, Secondary

ROBERT GITNEY

Exponent, Secondary

MEMBERS

ROBERT GITNEY

GEORGE GRAHAM

ROBERT HILL

JAMES PITTS

[REDACTED] advised SHARON WEST is a Student at Millard Fillmore College, State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNY B), Buffalo, New York.

[REDACTED] advised FRED HUDSON is presently in Detroit, Michigan, recuperating from an illness and is expected to return to Buffalo at the end of January of 1968. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated ROBERT GITNEY is a Student at the State University College at Buffalo (SUNYB). GITNEY is also Chairman of the Fruit Belt Youth Federation.

[REDACTED] said GEORGE GRAHAM recently dropped out of Harvard University and may possibly be a Student at SUNYAB.

ROBERT HILL, according to [REDACTED] is an employee of the Iroquois Gas Company at Buffalo.

[REDACTED]

1872-1873-3

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

NAME OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

and that patient Blafield had arrived at the station. The man in the office overheard this and went to carry on his business. In a hurried interview he said that he was a thief and had attempted to steal the car but was unable to infiltrate it.

[REDACTED] the statement in the "Buffalo Courier-Express" in September of 1967 officially listing HARRIS as Chairman and HUDSON as Program Director.

[REDACTED]

On December 19, 1967 [REDACTED] advised that a social organization was formed in the fall of 1967 on the campus of SUCAB by JOHN READING, brother of FREDERICK DOCK READING, which is known as "SNCC Associates." This group has no official connection with SNCC either locally or in New York City. A dance was held on the SUCAB campus in early December of 1967 which raised \$165.00

[REDACTED]

IV. FUNDS

On December 19, 1967 and January 8, 1968, [REDACTED] advised the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC has no funds available. Several small contributions have been received from members but this money has been used to defray local expenses of leaflet distribution.

V. INFLUENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY ON SNCC

[REDACTED] advised on January 11, 1968 that he is familiar with a majority of the racial organizations in the City of Buffalo.

[REDACTED]

BU 157-215

Informant said he believed HARRIS was not interested in any program in which any subversive organizations would involve themselves and HARRIS seemed to be alert to the possibility of Communist Party (CP) infiltration.

[REDACTED]

Informant also said he further believes that the Buffalo chapter of SNCC will probably not grow to any size because the local leadership will be unable to devote enough time to organizing it properly. Furthermore, the majority of Negroes in Buffalo are not attracted to the militant position SNCC has adopted nationally.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The detailed list of SDR is contained in the final pages of this report.

On February 4, 1967, [REDACTED] made available two documents which were on the Peace Table of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) at SUNYAR. These documents were signed by GENEVIEVE BROWN and GENEVIEVE BROWN, two organizers of SMC, Buffalo, New York. Both documents concerned the formation of SMC and the formation of the Peace Corps in New York. The documents also contained information on the intent of SMC to continue the war against the Viet Cong. The first unnumbered document contained the following statement: "This was a call to join the peace corps." The second document contained the following statement: "This was a call to join the peace corps."

1936年1月1日
新嘉坡總理府

the following, a copy of which is enclosed, is the result of a study made by the Bureau of the Census of the population of June 1, 1900, in the state of California.

higher activity at 68 has been attributed to a change in the relative balance of competing carrier addition

Groups have merged to form the Buffalo Student Mobilization Committee. The chief focal of activity has moved from the campus to the community." The article disclosed the program of Buffalo SMC will encompass peace activities, including anti-Viet Nam war action, Draft resistance, and a community education program.

In August of 1967, [redacted] advised that Buffalo SMC, during the summer of 1967, has been meeting regularly on the SUNYAB campus. Its membership and leadership is comprised of the "New Left," which consistently opposes all phases of United States policy, both foreign and domestic. The local publication which usually carries the line of the Buffalo SMC is "The Buffalo Insider."

VI. PROGRAMS OF SNCC
INVOLVING PLANNING
OF OR ENGAGING IN
VIOLENCE

[redacted] advised on January 8, 1968 that the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC has no present program of any kind and is not planning or engaging in any activity leading to racial violence. The three regular meetings held thus far of this Chapter have been devoted to a discussion of whether or not to continue the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC or to change its name to some more appealing title, such as "Black Liberation Movement" or "Black Awareness Coordinating Committee." Most of the present members feel that the latter name has the greatest appeal.

Informant advised leaders of the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC have had practically no communication from either

the National Headquarters of SNCC or the New York City Office. Chairman GEORGE HARRIS received a form letter from New York City appealing for help to overcome a Court ruling that prevents National Chairman H. RAP BROWN from leaving New York City. Headquarters is apparently trying to ease these restrictions so that BROWN can travel more frequently.

[REDACTED] Also, in meetings held thus far, the individual members seem to be more interested in their own pet projects rather than combining their efforts to work just for SNCC.

[REDACTED] advised on December 19, 1967 and January 8, 1968 that SNCC Chairman GEORGE HARRIS had made it clear that he does not condone racial violence and that this will not be the policy of SNCC in Buffalo as long as he is Chairman. Informant said HARRIS is occupied through his employment as Youth Director of the Neighborhood Youth Center with young Negroes and is trying to channel their energies into useful activities and recreation.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965 that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention on April 15 to 16, 1965 at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into the PLP. The PLP would have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, of Tuesday, April 20, 1965, on Page 27, reported a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965 under the name PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON, New York, and WALTER SCHLESER, San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article "the Progressive Labor Movement was formed on April by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Eptor after they resigned from the Communist Party. CA, PLP, apparently following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a six-page monthly "newspaper," a monthly New York City newsletter, and "Opport," a West-Coast newspaper.

The April 1965 issue of "Challenger," on Page 14, stated "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life where the working men and women own and control their own factories, police, courts, and the entire government at every level."

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR Party (Continued)

A second source advised on September 17, 1966 that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 366, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, One Union Square, W., New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY - BUFFALO
Formerly Progressive Labor Movement

A source advised in May of 1966 that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) in Buffalo, New York, formerly the Progressive Labor Movement, is an affiliate of the National Progressive Labor Party, and follows the aims and principles of the National organization, New York, New York.

This same source, on May 10, 1967, furnished information that the PLP no longer has a formal organization in Buffalo but its adherents maintain contact with the National PLP through receipt of literature and maintain contact with each other through periodic meetings of what they refer to as Marxist-Leninist classes.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June of 1962. SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the Draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a Conscientious Objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the War in Viet Nam, and to "radically transform" the university community and provide for its complete control by students.

CCS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of the United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, ascribed SDS as part of the "responsible left," which the Party has "going for us."

At the June 1965 SDS National Convention, an anti-Communist proviso was removed from the SDS Constitution. In the October 7, 1966 issue of the "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated there are some Communists in SDS and they are welcome.

The National Headquarters of this organization, as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Fig. 5, Please Refer to

Buffalo, New York.
January 26, 1968

Little STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)

INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC
(Buffalo file 157-212)

Reference Report of SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], dated and captioned
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN ATLANTA	DATE 6/27/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/1-6/24/68
FILE OF CASE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY :faf	
CHARACTER OF CASE RM - SNCC			

REFERENCES: Report of SA [REDACTED],
1/26/68, at Buffalo.

-P*-

DR. [unclear]

LEADS

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK. Will continue to follow
and report pertinent activities of SNCC, Buffalo, New York.

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK. Will continue to follow
and report pertinent activities of SNCC, Buffalo, New York.

PTB/DRP

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

MO.	FINES	PAVINGS	RECOVERIES
-----	-------	---------	------------

ACQUIT-TALS

CASE HAS BEEN

HOLDING OVER ONE YEAR YES NO
PENDING PROSECUTION
OVER SIX MONTHS YES NO

John M. Neff
FEDERAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-489-90	100-147963-19	REC-4
22 JUL 3 1968		EX-103
[REDACTED]		

Notations

RECORDED. SEC'D.

Classification Record of Attached Report

REF ID: A67551255

57 JUL 3 1968

BU 157-213

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	157-213-153
[REDACTED]	Instant report pages 2 through 7
[REDACTED]	Instant report page 5

ADMINISTRATIVE

Instant report is classified "Confidential" since data from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] could reasonably result in the identification of confidential sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BU 157-21.

ADMINISTRATIVE, cont'd.

-C*-
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Syracuse, New York (RM)
 1 - NYC, New York, New York (RM)
 1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base,
 Rome, New York (RM)

Report of: [REDACTED] Office: Buffalo, New York
 Date: 6/27/68

Field Office File #: 157-213 Bureau File #: 100-439190

Title: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
 COORDINATING COMMITTEE
 (SNCC)

Character: RACIAL MATTERS - SNCC

Synopsis: Buffalo Chapter of SNCC opened headquarters at 289 High Street, Buffalo, N.Y., on about 4/1/68, but was evicted in early May, 1968, for non-payment of rent and internal strife. Chairman GEORGE WILLIAMS HARRIS, planning to open a book and record shop at Peach and High Streets, Buffalo, on or about 7/1/68, which will serve as cover for future SNCC activity. Buffalo SNCC Chapter has no funds, not presently holding regular meetings and has no official membership. No indication of recent interest by Communist Party in Buffalo Chapter of SNCC.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I
 Excluded from automatic
 downgrading and
 declassification

BU 107-213

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

I. BASIS

The investigation of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is not intended to concern the legitimate activities of this organization but is aimed at determining any Communist infiltration of SNCC and whether this organization in Buffalo, New York, has any intention of planning or engaging in violence.

II. ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION

On March 23, 1968, [redacted] advised that GEORGE WILL HARRIS, Chairman of the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC, announced that arrangements had been made for future meetings of SNCC to be held at a newly acquired location at 289 High Street, Buffalo, New York.

On May 1, 1968, [redacted] advised that SNCC had held several meetings at 289 High Street, during April, 1968, and that several young Negro females had periodically come to this address to handle routine clerical functions in the headquarters.

On May 20, 1968, [redacted] advised that the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC had been evicted from its headquarters at 289 High Street for non-payment of rent for the month of April, 1968, and because the landlord for this address was disturbed by an internal struggle which had taken place at SNCC headquarters on May 9, 1968, which attracted considerable neighborhood attention to activities going on there, resulting in unfavorable publicity. Informant pointed out that on May 9, 1968, Chairman GEORGE WILL HARRIS had been personally assaulted by several militant young Negro males who had invaded SNCC headquarters on the afternoon of that day and had attempted to take over control of

BU 157-513

SNCC. Informant advised that HARRIS returned to SNCC headquarters on the following day with a group of supporters and regained possession of SNCC headquarters. Informant identified several of the group who attempted to seize control of SNCC as JAMES JENKINS, a laborer at the Bethlehem Steel Company, Lackawanna, New York; ~~ROBERT JEFFRIES~~ (ROLLINS); ~~EDWARD MCGEE~~, JR.; DAVID WILSON, who, with his wife, GWENDOLYN WILSON, had made a number of appearances at SNCC headquarters during April, 1968, and RON HILL.

[REDACTED] advised on June 24, 1968, that the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC plans to resume operations on or about July 1, 1968, in a small store building at the corner of Beach and High Streets, across the street from the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, which is located at 318 High Street. Informant said that GEORGE WILL HARRIS recently indicated that a book and record store will be operated in the store proper and SNCC will maintain a desk in the basement of the building from which future SNCC operations will be directed. Informant said that HARRIS hopes to attract a group of young militant Negroes to SNCC through the medium of the book and record shop.

III. MEMBERSHIP OF SNCC

In March 27, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that GEORGE WILL HARRIS continues to serve as Chairman of the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC. FRED WILSON, formerly considered the Program Director, is then in Detroit, Michigan, with his family and was no longer interested in returning to Buffalo, New York. SHARON WEST continued to indicate an interest in SNCC activities but no longer held the post of Executive Secretary.

[REDACTED] further advised on March 27, 1968, that former members ROBERT SIDNEY, formerly identified as ROBERT GITNEY, ROBERT HILL and JAMES KRITTS could no longer be considered as SNCC members. GEORGE GRAHAM was still at that time considered a member of SNCC.

On April 14, 1968, one of the young people then showing up at the new SNCC headquarters at 289 High Street,

BU 157-143

Buffalo, New York, she claimed she had been working part in
the office for several months as a volunteer. She stated
~~MANUFACTURE~~ . [REDACTED] on Butler Street in Buffalo, N.Y.

[REDACTED] advised on June 24, 1968, that
had spent two days meeting in "Resurrection City," [REDACTED]
Washington, D.C., site of the Poor People's Campaign sponsored
by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).
[REDACTED] had returned to Buffalo, New York, with a contingent
of representatives of the Poor Peoples Campaign on June 20,
1968, and indicated that she might return to Washington,
D.C., after a short stay in Buffalo of several days.
Informant indicated that she would probably resume her
activities in SCLC on her return to Buffalo.

[REDACTED] advised on May 21, 1968, that LEONARD V.
HARRIS, SCLC Chairman, had prepared a membership application
form for SCLC members and that several people had
filled out the application form during April, 1968,
including a man [REDACTED] associated with SCLC.
[REDACTED]

In June 4, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that OFFICE WILL
and S. A. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] traveled together to
Washington, D.C., where they visited "Resurrection City" and the [REDACTED] headquarters of SCLC.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

INFLUENCE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY
ON SNCC

It is reported on June 20, 1968, that the British Communist Party had undertaken no new measures to influence the Bedford Member of SNCC and had made no overtures toward the Chairman, GEORGE WILLIAMS.

STUDENTS NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Literature distributed by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 300-302 Neilson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, describes itself as not being a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements. SNCC was born out of the sit-in movement which erupted across the South beginning on February 1, 1960. A conference at Raleigh, North Carolina, that Spring, brought together many of the demonstrating Southern students in a loose network of militant youth which was officially named SNCC in October, 1960.

A source has advised that in May, 1966, Stokely Carmichael was elected National Chairman by the Central Committee. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced as Chairman by H. Rap Brown, with Carmichael assuming the position of Recruiter and Organizer for the SNCC. In August, 1967, at the invitation of Fidel Castro, Carmichael participated in the Organization of Latin American Solidarity Conference which was held in Havana, Cuba. Subsequent thereto, Carmichael traveled to Hanoi and other sections of North Vietnam. He returned to the United States in December, 1967, at which time his passport was picked up because of travel to unauthorized countries.

A source advised that when Carmichael was elected Chairman of SNCC, the organization embarked on a program of eliminating Caucasians from its ranks. With the election of H. Rap Brown as Chairman in 1967, it embarked on a worldwide struggle for human rights and to take a firm stand against violations of these rights by the American Government and to strengthen its programs of opposition to the draft and to the United States involvement in Vietnam.

Literature distributed in February, 1968, identifies SNCC as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

On August 13, 1967, while addressing a group in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California, H. Rap Brown said "You better shape up America, or we'll burn you down." Later in February, 1968, in a publicized note Brown wrote, "America, if it takes my death to organize my people to revolt against you and to organize your jails to revolt against you and to organize your children, your God, your poor, your country, and to organize mankind to rejoice in your destruction and ruin, then here's my life."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In re: [REDACTED]
File No. [REDACTED]

MEMO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [REDACTED]

Character

RACIAL MATTERS- SNCC
(Buffalo File 157-213)

Reference

Report of SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] dated and captioned
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DETERMINING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN ATLANTA	DATE 8/21/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/25-9/26/68
TITLE OF CASE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY chld
		CHARACTER OF CASE RM	

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] dated
6/27/68 at Buffalo.

LEADSBUFFALOAT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will continue to follow and report pertinent activities of SNCC, Buffalo, N.Y.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
ALTS.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVED <i>D. J. [Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE					DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
APPROVAL MADE:							
9 - Bureau (100-439160) (RM) 1 - G-2, Syracuse, N.Y. (RM) 1 - NIC, New York, N.Y. (RM) 1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base, (Rome, N.Y.) (RM) 1 - Atlanta (100-6483) (RM) 1 - New York (100-147963) (RM) 1 - Buffalo (157-213)					REF-26 NY-102		

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
1. New	AGENCY: ATL, NIC, OSI, SEC. SERV.,			
Request Recd.	8/21/68	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.		
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				

COVER PAGE

BU 157-213

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
[REDACTED]	157-213-241 -231 -238 and instant report pages 2, 4, 5.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Instant report is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since data from [REDACTED] could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness.

-B-
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

"GROUP X"

Copy to:

1 - G. E., Buffalo, New York (SA)
 1 - B. I., New York, New York (SI)
 1 - FBI, Buffalo, New York (SA),
 (None, New York) (SI)

Report of:

Date: 9/27/62

Office: Buffalo, New York

Field Office File #:

167-246

Bureau File #: 167-246-13

Title:

AMERICAN HOME DEFENSE
ORGANIZATION, INC. (NHAD)
(SNCC)

Character:

BLACK & WHITE

Synopsis:

Buffalo Chapter of SNCC was closed in mid-September, 1962, due to threats of violence by SNCC members against SNCC members from Buffalo, to Rochester, N.Y. No arrangements to continue chapter under alternative leadership made. Buffalo Chapter held several organizational meetings in late summer, 1962; but concrete results from efforts to organize not negative. Definition of goals not clear.

Details:

SAC, BUFFALO, New York

"GROUP X"

Investigation of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) by an Inter-Agency or Investigation is not intended to concern the legitimate activities of this organization but is aimed at determining any Communist infiltration of SNCC and whether this organization in Buffalo, New York, has any intention of planning or engaging in violence.

"GROUP X"

GROUP X
Excluded
from automatic declassification
and recall operation

II. ADDRESS OF
ORGANIZATION

On July 17, 1968, [redacted] advised that the Chairman of the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC, GEORGE WILLIAM HARRIS, announced his resignation from the Neighborhood Community House, 97 Lemon Street, Buffalo, New York, to be effective August 1, 1968.

HARRIS indicated that SNCC meetings and rallies could no longer be conducted from the Neighborhood Community House. He added that he had opened up a new place of trade which would be known as the "Twelve O'Clock Mart," 317 High Street, Buffalo, a neighborhood store which would sell drugs such as aspirin, beauty aids, household items, soft drinks and candy.

HARRIS stated that there is a basement room in this store which is adequate for the holding of SNCC meetings and which would also provide an office area for the conducting of SNCC business.

On August 21, 1968, [redacted] advised that GEORGE WILLIAM HARRIS had conducted several so-called meetings in the basement at 317 High Street for the purpose of trying to organize a chapter of SNCC in Buffalo. These meetings were attended by some 15-20 youths, both male and female, who had expressed an interest in affiliating with SNCC.

On September 17, 1968, [redacted] advised that GEORGE WILLIAM HARRIS had closed the "Twelve O'Clock Mart" and had sold the stock. This action was brought about by an attack on HARRIS by a former employee, BERNARD WARD, an associate named MICHAEL WILSON, a recent parolee from prison.

[redacted] pointed out that HARRIS had been away from Buffalo, New York, during the last week in August, 1968, visiting Chicago, Illinois, to observe the Negro Civic Institute Convention.

[redacted]

III. MEMORANDUM
RE: SNCC

On August 21, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that SNCC Chairman GREGORY WILSON [REDACTED] had recently purchased a form called a Registration Record indicating that this was the document establishing an affiliation to SNCC. It called for the listing of an individual's name, [REDACTED] address, employment, education and other [REDACTED] data. Informant advised that the 15-20 youths who attended the gatherings at 327 High Street, Buffalo, during August, 1968, were given this form to complete.

SNCC, according to [REDACTED], had made preliminary plans in anticipation of the establishment of a [REDACTED] charter of SNCC, to assign official positions to certain individuals who indicated they had the ability to perform in such positions.

BU 257-213

On September 17, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that GEORGE WILLIE JEFFRIES planned to leave Buffalo, New York, on September 18, 1968, and stay for a period of time in [REDACTED] New York.

Informant advised that the average young Negro in this area looked upon the organizing efforts of HARRIS as an excuse to get together, form a gang, and make plans to attack some rival gang either in the "Fruit Belt" area or in some other section of the ghetto. These Negro youths resented HARRIS' efforts to steer them away from acts of violence, either toward the community or toward other rival organizations, to activity with a more reasonable purpose. Informant said that this was largely why HARRIS was unable to get a SNCC organization operational. Those Negro youths who had the education and intelligence to understand what Chairman HARRIS was trying to achieve were not interested in SNCC because they did not accept its national policy. They apparently prefer to work through other local youth organizations.

[REDACTED] advised on September 17, 1968, that with the departure of GEORGE WILL HARRIS, no arrangements were made for the transfer of leadership from HARRIS to anyone else in the Buffalo area to assume the leadership of SNCC. As a result, there are no longer any members of SNCC in the Buffalo, New York, area, and there are no plans for any organized SNCC meetings or activities.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

V. INFLUENCE OF
THE COMMUNIST
PARTY ON SNCC

[REDACTED] advised on September 11, 1968, that there had been no overt steps by any individuals possibly connected with the Communist Party to infiltrate or control the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC or to make any approach to its Chairman, GEORGE WILL HARRIS.

VI. PROGRAMS OF SNCC
INVOLVING PLANNING
OR ENGAGING IN
VIOLENCE

On August 21, 1968, [redacted] advised that the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC had held several meetings on Saturday afternoons at 317 High Street, Buffalo, New York, in August, 1968. One meeting was held which included a discussion on the topic, "Survival for the Black Woman."

Informant said that the Chairman GEORGE WILLIAM HARRIS, had recently distributed a printed leaflet entitled, "Survival for the Black Woman," containing the following message:

"Dear Sisters, do you know what to do
during a rebellion?

"1. Can you administer first aid to
the injured?

"2. Are you able to protect yourself?

"3. Are you able to move through the
streets during a pressing condition
in safety?

"The SNCC is offering a course in
[redacted].

"every MONDAY and THURSDAY night!

"From - 7:00-9:00 pm

"317 High Street

"Corner of Peach Street"

Informant said that he learned that GEORGE WILLIAM HARRIS had picked up information concerning the above topic when he attended the National Black Anti-war - Anti-draft Union Conference held in New York City in April, 1968, sponsored by the SNCC.

"CONFIDENTIAL"

107-16

On or about 21, 1968, only one meeting was held between the other people and it was noted that Lorraine and the Head of the division of and could be originally described as. He did not speak of who was, and one which would indicate a person to possibly action but who would be a direct reaction to the one who made.

-170-

"CONFIDENTIAL"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONBuffalo, New York
September 27, 1968In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
Character	RACIAL MATTERS (Buffalo file NY-213)
Reference	Report of SA [redacted] [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

EDDIE'S DAD IS A DOG

St. Petersburg 61

1200 J. Neurosci., November 1, 2006 • 26(44):1193–1200

112 -

1100 J. Neurosci., October 1, 2003

1938-1940-1941-1942
1943-1944-1945-1946
1947-1948-1949-1950

1. ATTRIBUTION: 1860.

PREFACE

Report of SA [redacted]
dated 9/27/68, at Prof. Bell's,
New York letter to Washington [redacted]
dated 1/8/69, captioned "ANTI-WAR DRAFT UNION (A.W.D.U.)"
"BACIAL MATTERS."

1 - Borneo (100-439120) (RM)
1 - G-17 Syracuse, N.Y. (RM)
1 - G-17 New York, N.Y. (RM)
1 - G-17 Griffiss AFB, Rome,
N.Y. (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6488) (RM)
1 - New York (100-147903) (RM)
1 - Borneo (100-213)

10. *Amelanchier* *canadensis* - 21

REC 2b

CY-11

18 FEB 14 1969

2000-01-02

RACIAL INT. SECT.

55 MAR 14 1969

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100-10740-2

LEADS

BUREAU

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will obtain information and sources available to determine whether FNUC reactivates offices in the Buffalo area.

AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Will exhibit photographs of [REDACTED] as entering or leaving the Hotel Diplomat, New York City, during the period 4/10-11/68, to [REDACTED] who was "hosted" at the National Conference of the National Black United Front-Big Black Unity (NBU), which was in session at that time.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identify</u>	<u>Location</u>
-----------------	-----------------

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "Confidential" [REDACTED] due to [REDACTED] "will" reasonably result in disclosure of a confidential informant or compromise of a source or future operations.

There are no pending cases or leads in this Bureau or potential referrals in this Division.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - G. A. Plattsburgh, New York (261)
 1 - FBI, New York, New York (261)
 1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, Rome,
 New York (261) [REDACTED]

Report of: [REDACTED] **Class:** Buffalo, New York
Date: 2/20/69

Field Office File #: 157-213 **Source:** 100-39190

Title: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
 COORDINATING COMMITTEE
 (SNCC)

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: Buffalo Chapter, SNCC, discontinued operation in September, 1968, and is no longer functioning in the Western New York area. Former SNCC Chairman, GEORGE WILLIE SPRIS, now in Rochester, New York. [REDACTED]

- P* -

Details: AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK**I. BASIS**

Investigation of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) by the FBI is not intended to concern the legitimate activities of this organization but is aimed at determining any Communist influence of SNCC and whether this organization, in Buffalo, New York, has any intention of planning or engaging in violence.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~RCG~~
 Excluded from automatic
 downgrading and
 declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On December 10, 1968, [redacted] advised [redacted]

[redacted] that the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC discontinued operation in September, 1968. [redacted]

[redacted] the SNCC Chapter in Buffalo has ceased operations completely and no longer exists.

A characterization of SNCC is attached as an appendix to this report.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Students Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Wilson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellion when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, STOKELY CARMICHAEL was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, CARMICHAEL resided in Washington, D.C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, CARMICHAEL was replaced by HUBERT GEROLD BROWN, commonly known as H. RAP BROWN, who served until June, 1968.

BU 157-213

APPENDIX

BLACK NONVIOLENT COORDINATING CONFERENCE, CONT'D.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

100-20000 (Rev. 11-29-64)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
FD-302

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-64)

File # STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)

Character	RACIAL BACKGROUND
Reference	Report of [REDACTED] dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.